

as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I retired, with great reluctance, from the Committee on the Judiciary as a result of the Reorganization Act, but since I have observed the tremendous burden of work that committee has to carry, and of which the Senator from Nevada, the distinguished chairman of the committee, has to take so much personal supervision, I feel that I escaped a great deal of very arduous labor. I join with the majority leader in expressing commendation of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee for the administration talent which he necessarily possesses to discharge this great burden of work.

Mr. McFARLAND. I may say to my good friend from Wyoming that the distinguished and able chairman of the Judiciary Committee evidently is very fond of work, because he does a great deal of it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I would do more work if the majority leader would only permit me to get my bills up.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I would say that no Senator could get more bills on the calendar and get them up more quickly than does the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I feel very humble indeed in the face of all these compliments, and I am grateful, and I know the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP] is grateful, for the commendation we have received from distinguished Senators on both sides of the aisle.

I take advantage of this opportunity, while I am on my feet, to say that the splendid work of the Committee on the Judiciary would never have been fully realized if it had not been for the able and inspiring leadership of the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. It has been an inspiration to serve with him.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to join in the warm congratulations and strong commendations of the Senator from New Jersey and the Senator from Kansas and of the Senator from Nevada in the commendatory references to the members of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to take a few minutes on an extraneous matter. First, however, let me say that I wish to join in the very deserving commendations given to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP] for the splendid work they have performed, not only for this side of the aisle, but, I feel, for the entire Senate, as members of what we have come to call the Republican Calendar Committee. I have never known them to fail to give very careful and studious consideration to the bills pending on the calendar. I am sure they would share my view when I say that the splendid work which they have done would not have been possible

if it had not been for the very able assistance of Mr. David Kammerman, who has aided them in the handling of calendar matters.

Some of us, as the Senate knows, have certain very strict policies in regard to calendar bills, such, for example, as my insistence that no Federal property shall be given away for nothing, either to private institutions or to public bodies, and that if the property is to be used for a public purpose by a public body they must be willing to pay at least 50 percent of the market value of the property.

Mr. President, these members of the Republican Calendar Committee, along with the able assistant, Mr. Kammerman, so thoroughly understand the position of the junior Senator from Oregon in regard to the application of that principle that I never need to be on the floor if I am called off the floor for some official purpose when any bill is pending, because I know they will see to it that an objection is raised, and that the principle of the Senator from Oregon in regard to this type of proposed legislation will be protected during his absence from the floor. That is one specific example of the detail to which the two able Senators go in seeing to it that the interests and rights of Members of the Senate are always protected in regard to the calendar.

Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] is in need of meeting a plane almost immediately, and I understand that a measure in which he is interested is about to be called up. I shall be very happy to yield to him at this time, and I shall later discuss another matter.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 537) to further amend the Communications Act of 1934, which were, on page 2, line 12, after "owners", insert "The authority granted to the President, under this subsection, to cause the closing of any station or device and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, or to authorize the use or control of any station or device and/or its apparatus and equipment, may be exercised in the Canal Zone", and on page 2, strike out all after line 14 over to and including line 4, on page 3, and insert:

(h) Any person who willfully does or causes or suffers to be done any act prohibited pursuant to the exercise of the President's authority under this section, or who willfully fails to do any act which he is required to do pursuant to the exercise of the President's authority under this section, or who willfully causes or suffers such failure, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for such offense by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both, and, if a firm, partnership, association, or corporation, by fine of not more than \$5,000, except that any person who commits such an offense with intent to injure the United States, or with intent to secure an advantage to any foreign nation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$20,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1864) to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

ADDITIONAL ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, October 11, 1951, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1864) to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT AND THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT TAX ACT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I listened to the discussion by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] on Senate bill 1347, the bill relating to amendment of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act. I was convinced by that discussion that the proper way to settle the impasse was for the Senate to consider the bill now and then to work out the differences in conference. I had hoped that the railroad men, who are vitally interested, would be able to reach an agreement on this proposed legislation before it came before the Senate. Since that does not appear possible, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1347, Calendar No. 842.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1347) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act and for other purposes.

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I should like to speak briefly. I am sorry to interrupt the course of events, but I rarely inflict my voice on the Senate. What I shall say is a little apart from the discussion which is proceeding, but it is, I think, a matter which it is well to have in the records of the Senate so that, while it is said there are none so blind as those who will not see, and none so deaf as those who will not hear, those on either side of the aisle who are giving consideration to the future political developments in this country may at least be advised that there are factors which perhaps have not been sufficiently considered.

I refer now to the current discussion, widely quoted in the press, regarding the future course of General Eisenhower, commanding our forces in Europe

helpful. To pass these claim bills continuously is a task which requires careful scrutiny. I welcome and have welcomed and will continue to welcome the fine work of those two Senators and their able staff.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WORK
AND WORKLOAD AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,
1951, EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if I may do so with propriety, I should like to dwell for a minute or so on the workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the Eighty-Second Congress. As of September 30, 1951, that workload consisted of 48.6 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced; 60.4 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate; 50.8 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Not only has the Judiciary Committee received a far larger share of the Senate's total workload than any other standing committee of the Senate; it has also performed a larger share of all committee work than any other committee. Of 844 written reports submitted in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has submitted 466, which represents 55.2 percent.

The total of reports made to the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement. Furthermore, the committee has handled and disposed of more than 3,646 individual immigration cases involving suspension of deportation, and 1,190 cases involving adjustment of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended. Each case is equivalent to a bill.

Through September 30, 1951, during the Eighty-Second Congress, the Judiciary Committee has received 1,244 Senate bills and resolutions and 369 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 1,613 bills and resolutions.

As of September 30, 1951, the committee had disposed of 562 Senate bills and resolutions and 317 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 879 bills and resolutions.

Of the bills thus disposed of, 69 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 242 were private relief bills; 555 were private immigration bills; 6 were general claims bills; and 7 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 242 Senate bills and resolutions and 225 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 467 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

It should be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but one of the 467 bills and resolutions approved.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 51 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 122 were private relief bills; 286 were private immigration bills; 3 were general claims bills; and 5 were general immigration bills.

Bills postponed indefinitely by the committee included 320 Senate bills and resolutions; 92 House bills and resolu-

tions; or a total of 412 bills and resolutions of both houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 18 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 120 were private relief bills; 269 were private immigration bills; 3 were general claims bills; and 2 were general immigration bills.

Measures pending before the committee as of September 30, 1951, included 682 Senate bills and resolutions and 52 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 734 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills, 141 are general bills other than immigration and claims; 114 are private relief bills; 443 are private immigration bills; 18 are general claims bills; and 18 are general immigration bills.

Committee action, in most cases, must await reports from interested departments and agencies in the executive branch. As of September 30, 1951, the number of bills and resolutions pending before the committee with respect to which reports have been requested but not received was 417, of which 31 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 35 were private relief bills; 336 were private immigration bills; 8 were general claims bills; and 7 were general immigration bills.

Thus it will be seen that out of the 1613 bills and resolutions referred to the committee, the number of cases in which the committee has not acted but in which the committee either had received the reports or deemed reports unnecessary, totaled 317, of which 110 were general bills other than claims or immigration; 79 were private relief bills; 107 were private immigration bills; 10 were general claims bills; and 11 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee has disposed of 317 House bills and resolutions out of 369 such measures referred to it, leaving only 52 House bills and resolutions pending as of September 30, 1951.

This means the committee took action on 85.9 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 1,244 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 562, leaving 682 Senate bills and resolutions pending. This means that, although the committee had to start from scratch in all such cases, action was taken on 45.1 percent of all Senate measures received.

Suspensions of deportation by the Attorney General and adjustments of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, are, under authority delegated by the Congress, reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the Eighty-second Congress, there were pending in the committee 2,761 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 6,761 additional cases submitted since the beginning of the Congress, making a total of 9,522 cases, of which 3,646 were approved; 527 were held for further consideration; 27 were

withdrawn by the Attorney General; leaving 5,322 cases in process as of September 30, 1951.

At the beginning of the Eighty-second Congress, there were pending 845 cases of adjustment of status under section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended, to which were added 1,511 additional cases submitted during this Congress, making a total of 2,356 cases, of which 1,190 were approved and 7 were withdrawn by the Attorney General, leaving 1,159 cases in process as of September 30, 1951.

Through September 30, 1951, the committee received 83 Executive nominations, of which 22 were Federal judges, 29 were United States district attorneys, 21 were United States marshals, 1 was Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, 1 was Assistant Commissioner of Patents, 1 was Deputy Attorney General, 1 was an Assistant Attorney General, 2 were Examiner in Chief, Board of Appeals, United States Patent Office, and 5 were members of the Subversive Activities Control Board. As of September 30, 1951, nominations still pending totaled 11.

Mr. President, I have read this statement to the Senate in order that I might express my gratitude for and commendation of the fine attention and the fine work which have been exhibited by the 12 members of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate. It speaks volumes for the fact that they have given their attention and their continuous thought to these perplexing questions running into thousands every month.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Let me say, from this side of the aisle, that so far as I know, the committee has given perfectly nonpartisan consideration to the questions referred to it, and so far as my personal office is concerned, it has given what I would call excellent service. As one Member of the Senate, I certainly appreciate it.

I would also say that I agree with the Senator from Nevada in his references to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPFEL]. We on this side of the aisle get much comfort from their activities because we feel that the calendar cases are being well investigated, and that no bills are going to be passed which the Senate might later have cause to regret.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I also wish to add a word of commendation of the good work of the Senator from New Jersey and the Senator from Kansas, and to express my appreciation for the cooperation which they have given me as Majority Leader in handling these matters. I include also the work of the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. He seems to have charge of approximately two-thirds of the bills on the calendar. So I feel he is to be commended for the good work he has done